

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 4, 1897.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Frankfort Commonwealth that an Irishman named Dewire, who has been employed upon the repairs of the Frankfort and Louisville Railroad, was fatally injured on last Sunday evening. Dewire had been steadily tipsy all day Sunday, and in the evening some Irishmen, also tipsy, placed him upon a hand-car, and then got on themselves to take a ride out of Frankfort. Everything went on smoothly enough until they got about seven miles, when, while they were going at a tremendous speed over a bridge, Dewire fell off, striking the back of his head against one of the rails of the track, which split it open. He died soon after. His tipsy friends were soon sobered by the melancholy casualty.

THE BOUNTY LAND BUSINESS.—The condition of the bounty land business under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855 is full of general interest. Under the act of 1847 there were issued to the 30th ultimo 67,715 warrants, covering 13,130,320 acres, of which 79,099 acres were located. Under the act of 1850, 188,904 warrants were issued, covering 13,155,860 acres, of which 104,926 acres were located. Under the act of 1852, 11,979 warrants were issued, covering 693,520 acres, of which 9,619 acres were located. Under the act of 1855, 214,994 warrants were issued, covering 28,710,670 acres, of which 117,650 acres were located. This gives a total issue up to the 30th ultimo, under all the acts, of 503,082 warrants, covering 53,689,870 acres.

GOV. WALKER AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Journal of Commerce doubts the truth of the statement telegraphed from Washington to the Associated Press, that the Administration disapproves of Gov. Walker's conduct with regard to the fraudulent vote in Oxford precinct, Johnson county, and that the Governor and Secretary Stanton are to be removed from office if they do not resign. It is well known that Gov. Walker's official acts, hitherto, have met the entire approbation of President Buchanan and his Cabinet, and the freedom and fairness of election were what the Executive and Secretary of Kansas and the Administration most earnestly wished and labored to obtain.

DEATH OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—William Hill, Secretary of the State of North Carolina, died at Raleigh, on Thursday last, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Hill was a native of Stokes county, and came to Raleigh in the year 1795 as clerk to James Glasgow, then Secretary of State. He was succeeded by William White, and on Mr. White's death, in 1811, Mr. Hill was elected Secretary of State, and filled the office to the day of his death, a period of forty-six years. In all the mutations of party none attempted his removal. He died in communion with the Methodist Church.

THE NEW TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.—Private advices have been received from Arizona, indicating the election of Lieut. Mowry as Delegate to Congress without opposition. The election was to be held on the 2d of September. Application will be made to Congress for the organization of the Territory—and for the legalization of this informal election.

The State treasurer of Massachusetts has brought suit against the proprietors of the Boston Traveller, laying his damage at \$20,800. The libel is alleged to have appeared in a communication published in the Traveller, the author of which the proprietor refused to give.

A NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "ALONE." Mrs. Terhane (Marion Harland) has given the world another production. Its title has not yet transpired, but it weighs six pounds, and has blue eyes and light hair.

The New York mail is still behind, but the Adams Express is, as usual, up to time. Our handsome and musical friend J. W. Dowers, the messenger of that peculiar institution, has favored us with the latest Eastern dates.

David Flynn, bar-keeper on the steamer Admiral, killed James White, steward of the same boat, at the Planters' House, St. Louis, on Monday night.

There are at present one hundred and fifty persons in the St. Louis jail. The Mound City pretends to have double our population. She has fourfold the crime, wickedness, and distress.

John Slewin, in attempting to escape from the St. Louis Workhouse, was shot and killed by one of the guard.

Ice was formed on the Black Hills, a range of the Rocky Mountains, as early as August 3d.

The Cannelton cotton mills resumed operation on Tuesday.

Cuba.—The Washington Star, an Administration paper, and usually well posted, says:

We incidentally remark in another connection today, that the acquisition of Cuba is the great present purpose of our country. Though little has been said of late in the newspapers upon the subject, there never was a time when it occupied more of the public thought. Every succeeding hour, and each succeeding political and industrial event of importance in Western Europe, the United States, and Central and South America, make its necessity to our future more apparent to all statesmen. That it is the great event of the present Administration looks forward, as to be the brightest jewel in the crown of its policy, those who realize who remember the President's earnestness upon the subject are his elevation to his present position. That in its success is involved results of more importance to the two great sections of the confederacy—political, so far as the South is concerned, and industrial as to the North—than any other living question, all also realize, who remember, that even John Quincy Adams looked forward to it as the great consummation of American statesmanship for the benefit of our whole country, which should never be lost sight of by its Government.

Political events in Europe, have, of late, rapidly tended toward placing Spain in a position wherein her paramount interests will compel her to listen to reason on the subject; while on this side of the Atlantic, the weakness of our neutrality law, as manifested in the impolicy of filibusterism, has been tending to defeat the advantages accruing to us through the tendency of affairs in Spain. A league of sentiment exists against us throughout Spanish America, the result of the lawless and murderous acts of Walker and his followers, that cannot fail to postpone the day when Cuba shall be ours. But for the effect of Walker's raids, the path to a happy settlement of the Cuba question with Spain would at this moment be open to us; that, however, is a barrier which can now be overcome only by long, patient, and persistent labor on the part of the great minds in the Presidential chair and the State Department, backed by the earnest sympathy of the rest of the Cabinet and Congress, as well as the American press, which is at this moment more unanimous for the acquisition than ever before for an important measure of national policy.

THE SHADOWS WE CAST.

A child was playing with some miniature building materials, and as the mimic castle arose before his eyes in graceful proportion, a new pleasure swelled in his heart; he felt himself to be the creator of a "thing of beauty," and was conscious of a new born power. Arch, wall, buttress, gateway, drawbridge, lofty tower, and battlements were all the work of his hands. He was in wonder at his own skill in thus creating from an immensely lot of toy materials a structure of such rare design.

Silently he stood and gazed upon his castle with something of the pride of an architect who sees, after months or years of skillfully-applied labor, some grand conception in his art embodied in imperishable stone. Then he moved around, viewing it on every side. It did not seem to him a toy, reaching only a few inches in height and covering but a square foot of ground, but a real castle, lifting itself hundreds of feet upwards toward the blue sky and spreading wide upon the earth its ample foundations.

As the idea grew more and more perfect, the child's strange pleasure increased. Now he stood with folded arms, wrapped in the overmastering illusion—now walked slowly around, viewing the structure on all sides and noting every minute particular—and now sat down and bent over it with the fondness of a mother tending over her child. Again he arose, purposing to obtain another and more distant view of his work; but his foot struck against one of the buttresses, and instantly, with a crash, wall, tower, and battlement fell in hopeless ruin!

In the room with the boy sat his father, reading. The crash disturbed him, and he uttered a sharp, angry rebuke, glancing for a moment toward the startled child, and then returning his eyes to the attractive page before him, unconscious of the shadow he had cast upon the heart of his child. Tears came into those fair blue eyes, dancing in light a moment before the frowning face of his father to which his glance was suddenly turned, the child looked back to the shapless ruins of his castle. Is it any wonder that he bowed his face in haste upon them, and wepted them with his tears?

For more than five minutes he sat as still as if sleeping; then, in a mournful kind of way, yet almost noiselessly, he commenced restoring to the box, from which he had taken them, the many-shaped pieces that, fitly joined together, had grown into a noble building. After the box was filled he replaced the cover and laid it carefully upon a shelf in the closet.

Poor child! That shadow was a deep one, and long in passing away. His mother found him, half an hour afterward, asleep on the floor, with cheeks flushed to an unusual brightness. She knew nothing of that troubled passage in his young life; he, the father had forgotten in the attractions of the book he was reading, the momentary annoyance expressed in words and tones, with a power in them to shadow the heart of his child.

A young wife had busied herself for many days in preparing a pleasant surprise for her husband. The work was finished at last, and now she awaited its return, with a heart full of warm emotions. A dressing-gown, and her own elegantly embroidered slippers, wrought by her own skillful fingers, were the gifts with which she meant to delight him. What a troop of pleasant fancies was in her heart! How, almost impatiently, did she wait for the coming twilight, which was to be dawn, not approaching darkness, to her!

At last she heard the step of her husband in the passage and her pulses leaped with fluttering delight. Like a bird upon the wing, she almost flew down to meet him, impatient for the kiss that awaited her.

To men in the world of business, few days pass without their disappointments and perplexities. It is men's business to bear this in a manly spirit. They form but a portion of life's discipline, and should make them stronger, braver, and more enduring. Unwisely, and we may say unjustly, too many men fail to leave their business cares and troubles in their workshops or counting-houses at the day's decline. They wrap them in bundles and carry them home to shadow their households.

It was so with the young husband on this particular occasion. The stream of business had taken an eddying whirl, and thrown his vessel backward, instead of onward, for a brief space; and, though it was still in the current, and gliding safely on, he was again, the jar and disappointment had fretted his mind severely. There was no heart-warrior in the kiss he gave his wife, not because love had failed in any degree, but because he had let care overshadow love. He drew his arm around her; but she was conscious of a diminished pressure in that embracing arm.

"Are you not well?" she inquired. With what tender concern was the question asked! "Very well," he replied.

He might be in body, but not in mind; that was plain, for his voice was far from being cheerful. She played and sung his favorite pieces, hoping to restore, by the charm of music, brightness to his spirit. But she was conscious of only partial success. There was still a gravity in his manner never perceived before. At tea she smiled upon him so sweetly across the table, and talked to him on such attractive themes, that the bright expression returned to his countenance, and he looked as happy as she could desire.

From the tea table they returned to their pleasant parlor. And now the time had come for offering her gift, and receiving the coveted reward of glad surprise, followed by sweet kisses and loving words. Was she selfish? Did she think more of her reward than of the pleasure she would bestow? But that is questioning too closely.

"I will be back in a moment," she said; and, passing from the room, she went lightly up the stairs. Both tone and manner betrayed her secret, or, rather, the possession of a secret with which her husband was to be surprised. Scarcely had her loving face faded from before his eyes, when thought returned, with a single bound, to an unpleasant event of the day; and the waters of his spirit were again troubled. He had actually arisen and crossed the floor once or twice, moved by a restless concern, when his wife came back with the dressing gown and slippers. She was trying to force her countenance into a great expression, to hold back the smiles that were continually striving to break in triumph circles around her lips, when a single glance at her husband's face told her that the spirit driven away by the exertion of her love had returned again to his bosom. He looked at her soberly as she came forward.

"What are these?" he asked, almost coldly, repressing surprise, and affecting an ignorance that he did not feel in regard to the beautiful present she held in her hands.

"They are for you, dear," was the reply. "I made them."

"For me," he exclaimed. "Nonsense! What do I want with a slippers? This is woman's work. Do you think I would disgrace my feet with embroidered slippers, or dress up in that gown? Put them away, dear, your husband is too much of a man to robe himself in gay colors, like a clown or an actor." And he waved his hand with an air of contempt.

There was a cold, sneering manner about him, partly affected and partly real—the result of his uncomfortable state of mind. Yet he loved his wife, and would not, of set purpose, have wounded her for the world.

This unexpected repulse—his cruel reception of her present, over which she had wrought patiently, in golden hope, for many days—this dashing to the earth of her brilliant cup of joy, just as it touched her lips, was more than the fond young wife could bear. To hide the tears that came rushing to her eyes, she turned away from her husband; and, to conceal the sobs she had no power to repress, she went almost hurriedly from the room, and, going back to the chamber, from whence she had brought the present, she laid it away out of sight in a closet. Then covering her face with her hands, she sat down, and strove with herself to be calm. But the shadow was too deep—the heart ache too heavy.

In a little while her hand followed her, and discovering, something to his surprise, that she was weeping, said, in a slightly reproving voice, "Why, bless me! not in tears! What a silly little puss you are! Why didn't you tell me you thought of making a dressing gown and a pair of slippers, and I would have vetoed the matter at once? You couldn't persuade me to wear such flimsy things. Come back to the parlor," he said, taking hold of her arm, "and sing and play upon the piano. 'The Dream Waltz,' or 'The Tremolo,' 'Dearest May,' or 'The Silly Night,' are worth more to me than forty dressing-gowns, or a cargo of embroidered slippers." Almost by force he led her back to the parlor, and

placed her on the music stool. He selected a favorite piece and laid it before her. But tears were in her eyes, and she could not see a note. Over the keys her fingers passed in listless touches; but when she tried to take up the song, utterance failed, and sobs broke forth instead of words.

"How foolish!" said the husband, in a vexed tone. "I am surprised at you." And he turned from the piano and walked across the room.

A little while the sad young wife remained where she was left thus alone, and in partial agony. Then, rising, she went slowly from the room—her husband not seeking to restrain her, and going back to her chamber, as he had done in darkness.

The shadow which had been cast upon her spirit was very deep; and though the hidden sun came out again right early, it was a long time before his beams had power to scatter the clouds that floated in love's horizon.

The shadows we cast! Father, husband, wife, sister, brother, son, neighbor—are we not all casting shadows daily, on some hearts that are pining for the sunlight of our love? We have given you two pictures of life's true pictures, not as a mirror, but as a kaleidoscope. In all their infinitely varied relations, men and women, selfishly or thoughtlessly—frown, design, weakness, or ignorance—are casting their shadows upon hearts that are pining for sunlight. A word, a look, a tone, an act will cast a shadow, and sadden a spirit for hours and days. Speak kindly, act kindly, be forgetful of self and regarders of others, and you will cast but few shadows along the path of life. The true gentleman is always tender of the feelings of others—always watchful lest he wound unintentionally—always thinking when with others of their pleasure instead of his own. He casts but few shadows. Be gentle—be kind, or, in a word that includes all graces and excellencies, be Christians, for it is the Christian who casts fewest shadows of all.

DAGUERRETYPE BY LIGHTNING.—The N. Y. Evening Post has the following:

A countrywoman has recently arrived in Paris from the department of Seine-et-Marne, who should be presented to the Academy of Sciences. This woman was a strict time server, watching a cow in an open field, when a violent storm rose. She took refuge under a tree, which, at the instant, was struck by lightning; the cow was killed and she felled to the earth senseless, where she was soon after found, the storm having ceased with the flash which felled her. Upon removing her clothing, the exact image of the cow killed by her side was found distinctly impressed upon her bosom.

This curious phenomenon is not without precedent. Dr. Franklin mentions the case of a man who was standing in the door of a house in a thunder-storm, and who was looking at a tree directed before him; lightning struck the tree, and the man's breast was left a perfect daguerreotype of the tree. In 1841 a magistrate and a miller's boy were struck by lightning near a popular tree, in one of the provinces of France; and upon the breast of each were found spots exactly resembling the leaves of the poplar.

Canadian Horses.—The Montreal Herald, in speaking of the Canadian breed of horses, says: "Our valuable breed of horses is suffering every year by the exportation across the lines of our choicest specimens, and already the scarcity of the better class of Canadian horses has been apparent, owing to the continual activity of our neighbors, who have ever an eye upon anything good, in picking up the best of our horses. Not many days ago, Capt. Daniel Hickok, of the Lake House, New Orleans, took with him to the 'sunny South' a Cœur de Lion colt—one of the first in the country, and which is certainly a loss to Canada. He had a heavy tail and an immense mane, four feet long, and was very appropriately named by the gentleman who bred him, 'The Pride of Canada.' Capt. Hickok's string also embraced several other choice animals. Some of our agricultural societies have gone to the expense of importing costly stock from England. This is very questionable policy. Our own unrivaled breed of horses are as good, or superior, to anything we can import."

Mr. Robert I. Church, of Industry, recently had a severe encounter with a bear in the vicinity of Moosehead Lake. Mr. Church was on his way home from the woods, where he had been engaged in logging operations, and, discovering a moose, he discharged his gun at him, when he was suddenly confronted by a large bear, who instantly sprang upon him with his mouth wide open. He had not a moment for reflection nor time to use his piece, had it been loaded, but his presence of mind did not forsake him. As the bear came toward him he dropped his rifle and thrust his fist into his mouth, grappling with all the energy of despair the roots of his tongue. In this manner brain rilled and tumbled for some moments, evidently striving to get clear of his antagonist, who held on for dear life. At last the bear drew up his hind legs, and with tremendous force, kicked his assailant twenty feet from him, rending his clothing into shreds. He did not renew the attack, but made off, evidently dissatisfied with that mode of assault.—Portland Advertiser.

INCIDENT OF THE LATE DISASTER.—In the recent railroad disaster to a freight train on the New York Central, a tall, slab-sided, lank-haired Yankee drover was along with six horses in the car which was precipitated down the embankment. It rolled over and over until it reached the bottom of the hollow below, and rested upon its side. In a minute or two, the terrible sublimity of the scene was broken, and the consternation of the spectators changed to mirth upon seeing the door of the upset car thrown open and the head and body of the Vermont drover projecting out of it; his elongated phylaxomy expressing the most unmitigated astonishment. "What on earth," he exclaimed, "are ye doin' on?"

The effect was irresistibly comic, and the spectators had to laugh, in spite of the calamity.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Some idea may be formed of the immense exertions which are being made to complete the gigantic hull of the Great Eastern and its appurtenances, when we state that there are no fewer than 1,700 men continually employed upon it, and that workmen are engaged day and night preparing the timber and iron work for the launching cradles. The cost for wages and salaries to artisans, laborers, and employees in the building yard has, we understand, reached the large sum of £2,600 for one week. These extraordinary efforts are necessary, in order that the arrangements shall be completed by the 3d of November, on which day, favored by the high spring tides, it has been definitely settled that the launch of the leviathan ship shall take place.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A shocking tragedy occurred in Rangely, Franklin county, a few days since. A boy was shot by his own father, whose name is Henry Wilbur, and who has at times been subject to attacks of insanity. The boy, a lad of eleven years, was lying sick with fever, and so low as to be unable to help himself.

Coming into the room, the father deliberately took down his gun from the wall where it hung, and before his intentions became known to those present, fired with unflinching aim at his son on the bed. The shot took effect in a vital part, and the lad lingered but a few hours and died. There is no doubt that the unhappy father, who was suffering from mental aberration at the time.—Portland Advertiser.

"A MAN OF STRAW."—Every one has heard the expression "he is a man of straw," but few probably know the origin of the phrase. At one time, when false witnesses were sometimes used on a trial (the custom is not yet extinct), this class of men were in the habit of walking in Westminster Hall with straws in their shoes, as a sign whereby they might be recognized. An advocate, wishing a fictitious witness, went up to one of these gentry and, stating the evidence wanted, held out a piece of money. The "memory" of the witness being thus jogged, he marched into court and swore as required. A "man of straw" was therefore a fictitious witness to defeat justice, and in a slightly different way the term still has the same effect.

An old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yanks of a store keeper, as long as her patience would allow, said to him: "Friend, what a lie it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary to thy business."

MODES DE PARIS.

MADAME A. JONES.
106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.
Would respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its vicinity that, having just returned from the North with the largest and most complete assortment of
PARISIAN MILLINERY GOODS,
wholly for readiness of material and elegance of style can not be excelled, she will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of
P. A. L. DRESS HATS.
Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Garnitures de Robes, Wreaths, Head Dresses, Collar, Dress Caps, with a large variety of fine Feathers, Muffs, &c.
Madame J., having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to select an elegant stock, feels assured that her present will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste.
All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms. 412-413

NOTICE.
The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he has removed, for the present, at the Show-Glass Factory, No. 214 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. of his obliging J. H. HOWE.

PICTURES.
477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
HARRIS'S GALLERY.
Feb 12 disty may 28 disty

Dr. King's Dispensary.
Dr. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Restaurant, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other discharges growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and successful ability him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.
Sufferers of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.
SEMI-SEXUAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of intemperate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.
Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.
The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. 414 disty
Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening. 415 disty

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
A. SUMNER & CO.,
No. 101 Fourth st.,
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
June 2 disty

C. DUVALL & CO.,
537 Main st.,
HAVE MARKED DOWN THEIR STOCK OF
SILKS.

UNCURRENT MONEY WANTED.
We are taking in exchange for HATS, CAPS, and LADIES' and MISSES' FURS, CASH, the notes of all solvent Banks of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee at PAR. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

Free Banks of Tennessee.
We will receive the following Free Banks of Tennessee in exchange for Dry Goods at 10 per cent. dis.:
Bank of Paris, Bank of Memphis,
Bank of the Union, Bank of Tennessee,
Farmers' Bank, Bank of America,
Bank of Commerce, Bank of Middle Tennessee,
Bank of the South, Bank of the West,
Bank of Chattanooga, Southern Bank,
And all the Illinois Free Bank Paper and Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana at par.

MARTIN & PENTON,
926 Fourth st.,

WILL from this day offer their stock of
ELEGANT SILK ROBES,
SUPERB BAYADERE SILKS,
HIGH PLAIN and PLAIN SILKS,
FIGURED & WOOL DE LAINES,
VALENCIA PLAIDS, and
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS
At cost for cash, and will receive the notes of the following banks: Banks of Illinois, Old Banks of Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina, and Free Banks of Tennessee. 413 disty MARTIN & PENTON.

BARTLETT ON BANKING.—One large quarto volume. Full Russia binding. Price \$24 in Tennessee money. 413 disty C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH, PLUSH, AND VELVET CAPS of all the different styles, colors, and qualities for sale at greatly reduced prices for cash at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st.

HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS.—Country and city merchandise are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of HATS, CAPS, and FURS, and to be assured that we are offering them at prices to suit the times. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

GENTS' SOFT HATS.—An extra article of Gents' Soft Felt Hats in store and for sale low by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

PRIME NEGRO BOOTS made to our order and sold by OWEN & WOOD, 495 Market st.

Fourth Volume of Debates of Congress THE ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS, or the Political History of the United States, from the original Documents. Edited by Col. Thomas H. Benton. In 15 large octavo volumes of about 750 two-column pages.
This work has now reached the fourth volume, and is giving great satisfaction among all classes. It will contain the wisdom of Congress for seventy years, and will be an invaluable part of the history of the country. It is of national interest, and one of the most valuable compendiums for public and private libraries ever issued. The work is replete with facts, and is so arranged that it is a complete history of the Government, most wanted by all who are interested in the history of the country. It is a wide range of characters, each one speaking for himself and representing his own party, and is far stretch of time, make it of the greatest value to the nation. The index is very complete, so that any name or subject desired may be found in either volume at once.
The agents for Louisville are CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.
We would call the attention of strangers and others visiting Louisville to our large and well-selected stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans. We have made to our order by the best manufacturers. OWEN & WOOD, 495 Market st., one door above Third.

Mrs. Holmes's New Book.
100 COPIES OF MEADOW BROOK, by the author of "Tempest and Sunshine," &c., just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

NOTICE! TENNESSEE MONEY.—The notes of the following banks will be received at the store of G. B. Tapp, corner of Fourth and Market streets, at par in exchange for goods at greatly reduced prices:
Bank of Tennessee, Union Bank, Planters' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of Paris, Farmer's Bank, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Union, Southern Bank, Bank of America, Citizens' Bank, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of Chattanooga, Commercial Bank, City Bank, Traders' Bank, and Bank of the West. This house has a large and complete stock of fancy and staple dry goods, and we would recommend it to all persons in search of bargains and the latest styles of goods. Corner of Fourth and Market sts. n2 j&b

Stationery.
PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, of all descriptions, for sale at reduced prices at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 621 b 59 Third st.

CHESSMEN AND BACKGAMMON-BOARDS, from one dollar up to six and ten dollars, for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE. 621 b

Meadow Brook.
A NEW novel by Mrs. Holmes, author of "Lena Rivers," "Tempest and Sunshine," &c., just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st. 620 b

State Bank of Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Money
Will be taken in full for old debts due to the State Bank of Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Also in exchange for CHINA, GLASS, and other articles. D. P. FAULK & CO., DOLES, WAITERS, &c., at our lowest cash prices. 622 b Nos. 110 and 121 Fourth st., Morgan Hall.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
60 PIANO-FORTES, from the best and most reliable manufacturers in the Union, for sale at prices to suit the times. For sale at the present low prices of these elegant instruments. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Instruments, D. P. FAULK & CO., 622 b 59 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

Musical Instruments at Low Prices.
Our very large stock of Violins, Guitars, Accordions, &c., is now selling at greatly reduced prices to suit the times. Now is the time to buy at the Warehouse of D. P. FAULK & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Instruments, and Publishers of Music, 627 b 59 Main st., between Second and Third sts.

\$30,000 WORTH OF LADIES' FURS WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES BY HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., who have too high a regard for the ladies to refuse them any opportunity to purchase at reduced prices to suit the times. Now is the time to buy at the Warehouse of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., determined to sell at prices to suit the times, preferring rather to dispose of the Furs at a very small advance than to have them remain in their hands. If you wish to purchase, call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., Manufacturers, 629 b 59 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, NEW GOODS IN FINE FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c., &c., Purchased in New York at greatly reduced prices, JUST RECEIVED BY C. DUVALL & CO., Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

WE have now in store a large and general assortment of goods in the above line, which have just been purchased by our special buyer at prices far below those paid for the same articles by "retailers." We have determined to offer unprecedented bargains in our entire stock. We therefore invite the public generally to examine our assortment and be convinced of what we say. 629 j&b C. DUVALL & CO., 557 Main st.

Pianos!—Now is the Time to Buy!!!
We invite all those who expect to purchase Pianos within the next year to call and see our stock. In order to keep our machinery in perfect order, and prevent the depreciation of our operations, we are selling each regardless of profits! PETERS, CRAIG, & CO., Manufacturers, 629 b 59 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

\$20,000 WANTED IN ILLINOIS FREE BANK PAPER, UNION, PLANTERS', and BANK OF TENNESSEE STATE BANK OF OHIO, and the Bank of the State of Indiana AT PAR
In exchange for one of the best assortments of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS that can be found in the West; also, at such prices as will suit the times. We are receiving daily new and desirable DRESS GOODS adapted to the fall and winter trade, consisting of Elegant Silk Robes, Plaid and striped Silks, Laces and Gait Flannels, Delaines and Merinoes, of every possible kind.

EMBROIDERIES.
A full assortment just opened.
NEVER was their stock so complete.
SCARFS and TOURISTS.
A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver and Plated Ware.
We have a choice lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, and beautiful styles, in sets and single pieces, Silver Ware—Spoons, Forks, Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, &c., Plated Ware—Tea Sets, Castors, Pitchers, Cups, Goblets, Waiters, Cake and Fruit stands, Butter Coolers, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., Call and examine our stock. JAS. L. LEMON & CO., 624 j&b Main st., between Second and Third.

Wit and Humor.
Nos. 12, 13, and 14 of Burton's Cyclopaedia of Wit and Humor just received and for sale by the agents for Louisville, CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

American Eloquence.
A COLLECTION OF SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES by the most Eminent Orators of America, with biographical sketches and illustrative notes, by Frank Moore. In 5 vols. Price \$5. For sale by the Agents, CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.
Fifth street, between Main and Market.
RECEIVED this day, direct from the producer, a fine lot of BECK, also some of the finest PHASANTS, QUAIL, GROUSE, and in fact every variety of Game incident to the season; also, by American Express, two days from New York, 5,000 superior OYSTERS. RUFFEN & MYERS, 628 j&b

Medical Books.
A LARGE and splendid lot of Medical Text Books on hand and for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., 628 j&b

Tennessee, Illinois, and other Un-current Money RECEIVED AT PAR FOR BOOKS AND STATIONERY BY C. HAGAN & CO., 628 j&b

WEST'S LECTURES ON DISEASES OF WOMAN a new work, received and for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., 628 j&b

DUNGLISON'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY—a new edition—received by C. HAGAN & CO., 628 j&b

Harper for November JUST received by express and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

November Magazines.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK and GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for November just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 8

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

\$30,000!
DRY GOODS!

At Retail for Cash!
AT AND BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.

Owing to the great derangement of currency and business.

CRUTCHER & MILLER,
Importers and Jobbers of

SILK and FANCY GOODS,
MAIN STREET.

Have determined upon offering AT RETAIL FOR CASH their large and magnificent stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS FOR 30 DAYS,

and for this purpose have taken the new store-room under

Jefferson street,

TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTH,

AND WILL OPEN ON

Monday, the 2d day of November,

2,000 YDS BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;

5,000 YDS RICH FANCY DE LAINE;

5,000 YDS RICH PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES;

1,000 YDS RICH PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES;

2,000 YDS PLAIN COBURGS;

1,000 YDS NEW STYLE RAYONNE PLAIDS;

1,000 YDS NEW STYLE CASHMERE PLAIDS;

1,000 YDS SILK STRIPED POPLINS;

Together with a great variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, AND CLOAKS,

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK

CLOAKING, VELVETS, LINENS, JACONETS,

CAMBRICS, BOMBAINES, ALPACAS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

The Money of all Solvent Banks will be received. Only one price.

Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.

Millinery Goods.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE

OF THE WELL-KNOWN MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD. A. JONES, 106 Fourth st.

For the present, this stock of superior

millinery and the material manufactured as heretofore

under the care of Mad. Jones. Bonnets, hats, dresses, &c., made and trimmed and the

goods sold at cost and less than cost, as all must be

sold to close the concern. HENRY S. MOORE,

Assignee of E. F. & Mad. A. Jones.

For information in regard to stock, fixtures, and

lease, inquire of the undersigned, at the store of Braun &

Thatcher, 433 Main street.

FINE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

CONCAVE, CONVEX, AND PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES,

CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERI-FOCAL,

OPERA AND MICROSCOPIC GLASSES;

COLORS, FRENCH GRAY, AND SMOKE, for

colored eyes.

WE always have the largest assortment for all conditions

of impaired vision to be found in the city. In every

case satisfaction warranted. (Old frames refitted and

repaired promptly.)

433 Main st., second door below Fourth.

A. J. HARRINGTON,

No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts.,

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of

Havana Cigars

AND

CHEWING TOBACCO,

Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.

A share of public patronage solicited.

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices. No.

22 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions

of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior

manner.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND

HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-

CUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with the

regular supply of BUTTS and PLANT, make our

assortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are

uniform and as low as the lowest.

Office at Third street, opposite the Post-office.

W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

WE have removed our FINISHING and

PIANO TUNING ROOMS to the corner of

Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's old

block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

Having increased our facilities, we are

now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve

Pianos per week. We would respectfully

inform our wholesale and retail purchas-

ers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the

increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respect-

fully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have re-

ceived the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition

with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Warehouses corner of Main and

Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

LADIES RIDING HATS. new styles, just received at

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S,

433 Main st.

THE MONEY PANIC!

Relief to the Million!

In consequence of the scarcity of money, I have deter-

mined to offer my stock of FANCY GOODS, BAS-

KETS, and TOYS AT TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW

MARKET PRICE for cash—taking the Banks of the State

of Indiana, State Banks of Indiana and Ohio, and Ken-

tucky Banks. My stock is full and comprises all of the

new goods just received.

Main's Extract at 60c.

Pomade and Perfumery at 20 per cent. below price.

Combs and Brushes

Toys and Baskets

Call and avail yourselves of this opportunity, as now is

the time to get goods cheap, or, in other words, at whole-

sale prices.

W. W. TALBOT, 94 Fourth st.

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.
C. P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.
53 30 38 64

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort—A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Louisville and New Albany—P. M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.

and 3:30 P. M.

Cincinnati and the East, and via Indianapolis to the

East, Chicago, and St. Louis—7 A. M.

St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via

Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—10:40

A. M.

St. Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express—

at P. M.

St. Louis—A. M. and 3 P. M.—The 6 o'clock A. M.

train connects with daily stage for Nashville, Memphis,

Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hickmanville, Elton,

Clarksville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Barren, and every

second day with stages for Springfield, Lebanon, Colum-

bia, Greenburg, and Grayson Springs.

Portland—Every 10 minutes.

STANDARD—REGULAR PACKETS.

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

St. Louis—Irregular.

Frankfort, Cumberland, and Green River—Irregular.

Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but

generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun-

days excepted).

Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

at 9 A. M.

Taunton—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

at 9 A. M.

Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 9 A. M. (Sun-

days excepted). Office at the New Albany and Salem

R. R., No. 535 Main st.

Private dispatches from New Orleans of to-

day's date are favorable. Cotton was going off

freely.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Wednesday, November 4.

John Harris, just from Cincinnati, went to an

auction store last night, and, desiring a chew of to-

bacco, he picked Mr. Varble's pocket of two large

plugs. For thus indulging in his taste for the weed

he was held to bail in \$150 to answer to the charge

of petit larceny.

Mary Fitzpatrick was arrested by officer Vansant

for drunkenness. She had perfectly enacted the

fable of the dog in the manger—had drank as much

whisky as she could hold, and then, to prevent her

sisters and friends from drinking, broke the bottle

and spilled its contents. Workhouse for one month.

Antoine Longe, the venerable Frenchman who in-

dulges in regular monthly sprees, opened November

with a very extensive fit of dissipation. Bail in

\$500 to keep sober for twelve months.

Richard Atwell confessed to having driven fast

through the street than the law allows. Fined \$5.

Adam Kirscher was fined \$5 for keeping a beer-

house open on Sunday.

A party of young men were noisy, quarrelsome,

and belligerent at the beer saloon opposite the

Democrat office last night. One of them discharged

a pistol. They were all recognized to appear to-

morrow and answer for their rowdy conduct.

Docket Cases.—Susan Wilson, charged with keep-

ing a disorderly house. Acquitted.

Chas. Farrer fined \$15 for assaulting Officer Cur-

ry.

Win. Harman, Michael Allen, Thomas Allen, and

Wm. Earley, for misdemeanor, fined \$15; and John

Walle, for same offense, fined \$5.

Wash. Spradling, for renting a house to a prosti-

tute, was fined \$50.

WE have this morning by mail our Balti-

more exchanges of Monday evening. This is de-

cidedly the quickest time ever made between the

two cities.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—At a meeting

of teachers, held in this city on the 31st of October,

to take into consideration the practicability of hold-

ing a State teachers' convention during the ap-

proaching Christmas holidays, Mr. F. H. Clark was

called to the chair and Mr. West appointed secreta-

ry.

The object of the meeting having been declared,

after a short discussion a committee of five was ap-

pointed to enter into correspondence with the prom-

inent professors and teachers of the State, to obtain

information as to the probable expenses of the con-

vention and propose a plan for meeting those ex-

penses, together with all other possible information

on the subject.

A resolution was passed that the private and pub-

lic school teachers of the city, and all others who

feel interested in the progress of education, be in-

ited to attend the next preliminary meeting.

An adjournment was then moved till Saturday,

the 14th of November, at the building of the Female

High School, corner of Center and Walnut streets,

at 10 o'clock A. M.

In accordance with the above, a meeting will be

held at the above-mentioned time and place, and it

is earnestly desired that all the teachers of the city,

both public and private, and all friends of the cause

will take pains to be present and consult together

upon this subject.

If it be undesirable to hold the convention, let it

be decided soon; but if, on the contrary, it shall be

deemed practicable, let us have the hearty co-opera-

tion of all who should feel an interest in the subject.

TWO weeks ago the snow was knee deep at Su-

perior City, Michigan.

MARRIED.

Oct. 28th, 1857, by the Rev. Dr. James G. Leach, the

Rev. Dr. W. D. Karp, of Danvers, Ky., to Miss MOLLIE

A. GILBERT, of Jeffersonville, Ky.

Quinn-boro papers please copy.

FOR Sale or Exchange.

A BOOK STORE BOAT, now in the Mississippi river

at near Hickman, containing about \$2,500 worth of

books, including the best. We will sell it for cash or

good paper or exchange it for Real Estate. The business

is conducted on the gift plan and takes like wild fire. For

further particulars, apply to

C. H. GAGAN & CO.

Boarding Wanted.

THE best display of fine Watches, Jew-

elry, Silverware, and Fancy Goods

is at the store of FLETCHER &

BENNETT, 433 Main street, where strangers and citizens

are invited to call and examine our assortment of fine

Gold and Silver Watches, fine Jewelry, Silver

Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Goblets, &c., of the most

favorable style and at the lowest prices.

FLETCHER & BENNETT,

433 Main st.

OUR FALL STYLES of Soft Hats, for men and boys,

are the most becoming and comfortable that we have

ever had—the quality the very best.

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

SOFT HATS FOR GENTS, something extra fine, just

received at the fashionable hat establishment of

RATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

433 Main st.

WATCHES BY EXPRESS.

My stock of Gold and Silver Watch-

es is now very complete, and an additional

supply having just been received by

express. I think an examination of

them will prove more satisfactory than to see a description

in print. Call at

W. M. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st.

MOLSKIN, CASSIMERE, AND BEAVER

DRESS HATS, of our own manufacture, ready

EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

NEW YORK ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The city returns indicate a largely decreased vote. The American ticket falls off most, the Democratic next. The State is doubtless Republican.

Later—Full returns from the 2d, 4th, and 5th wards give the Democrats a majority of 2,547, and the 6th, 8th, and 10th a Democratic majority of 1,611. Last year the majority in the latter wards was 274 votes.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.

Complete official returns give Tucker, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 4,301; Atkinson, Republican, 1,593; Putnam, American, 1,421. The entire Democratic county ticket is elected by a largely increased majority. Three Democratic members of the Assembly are elected.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., has been declared Governor of this State by a large plurality. The following is the vote of this city: Banks, American and Republican, 4,217; Gardner, American, 3,073; Beach, Democrat, 4,243.

Later—The returns of 80 cities and towns are as follows: Banks 24,800; Gardner 18,000; Beach 12,600. The plurality for Banks will probably reach 18,000. Both branches of the Legislature are Republican by a large majority. Hon. Caleb Cushing, candidate for representative from Newburyport, is elected.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.

Milwaukee city and three towns of Milwaukee county give Cross, Democrat, 3,027 majority; Dane county, Madison city, and three towns give Cross 32 majority. Incomplete returns from ten other counties give Randall 800 majority.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.

The municipal election passed off quietly. Paton, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 800 majority. The Democrats undoubtedly elected a whole city ticket and 9 of the 12 Aldermen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The Arago brings \$200,000, not pounds, as stated in the noon reports.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.

A writ of habeas corpus was sworn out before Judge Carter by Withers, claiming that the three slaves were illegally restrained of their liberty, and claiming that they owed him service in Virginia, whither he was carrying them when wrested from his hands by a writ served by the deputy sheriff. The slaves were brought before Judge Carter this afternoon.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 3.

The slave case trial resulted in the delivery of the slaves to their owner by Judge Carter. They were carried to Kentucky.

HALIFAX, Nov. 3, 10 P. M.

Weather clear and calm. No signs of the steamer Canada as yet, now due from Liverpool with three days' later arrivals than those furnished by the Indian and Arago.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 3, P. M.

River 5 feet by the pier mark and falling. Weather clear. Mercury 44.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3, P. M.

The river is rising slowly with 8 feet water in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

In a former communication we said that the concern expressed through the city papers for the distresses of the poor had a hearty response in the bosom of every Kentuckian. We feel a pride in saying our people are not surpassed in benevolence and liberality wherever there is an occasion to call into activity these ennobling virtues. The misfortune hitherto has been that, in the profusion of liberality, the benevolence of our citizens has been cajoled into enterprises disconnected with the wants which remain unprovided for at our very doors; and which, now that all the interests involved in a common prosperity tremble from disaster, send forth an appeal that arouses society to the magnitude of their claims, and the imperative necessity of prompt action for their relief.

Had the people of Louisville appropriated a moiety of the money they have contributed to build up institutions elsewhere, or devoted a tenth of the charitable aims which have been annually paid for the inefficient support of the poor to the erection of a home, a school, and workshop for the fostering care, education, and profitable employment of her poor children, an abundant opportunity would now have been found in those workshops from the profits of whose products all its expenses would be paid, for the employment of all the laborers in the city deprived of work by the pressure of the times, and the physical wants both of children and laborers supplied without any appeal to the humane and benevolent sympathies of the community; and the city freed from the consuming tax of constantly recurring charity demands. Let the people set about the work at once of building up this most praiseworthy institution. One that will be permanent and complete as a means of relief, as well as highly conducive to the advancement of the best interests of society, and which would afford immediate employment to most if not all the laborers in the city that have been deprived of work. Let the people take the enterprise in hand and come in a spirit of Christian charity around this altar of humanity and make such offerings to Him upon whose benevolence all live, as will lift from suffering and degradation both the children and the laborers. Let the subscriptions be liberal, and paid in such instalments as would be scarcely felt, and a sum sufficient to buy a farm and commence the buildings can be obtained and the work be at once begun. The occasion demands it; the wants of the poor have been clamored for; to supply which money enough has been paid by charitable contributions in this city to build half a dozen of such institutions, and still the wants are unsupplied; not only unsupplied but annually increasing; and for which the press is now making appeals to the benevolent. Is it to be the settled policy of the citizens of Louisville to perpetuate these annual appeals for charity to get the poor through the winter; and in doing so to increase the evil that demands it? More than a hundred thousand dollars are annually contributed by the citizens of Louisville to meet these craving demands, all of which is lost in the consuming; and when exhausted leaves multiplied necessities for increasing demands; like "the daughter of the horse-leech it cries give, give," but is never filled. From whose pockets does this large sum come? Of course from those who are able to give. Would it not be a measure of great economy in the benevolent to combine three or four annual contributions into a subscription for the building of an institution that would not only afford present relief, but would dry up the source from which these demands come? It is needless to plead hard times as an excuse for not doing it; in times of such extremity the rich must provide for the poor by benevolent aid; otherwise the poor will be compelled to take care of themselves by force. It is a fallacious and mistaken policy to attempt to relieve society of this gangrenous malady by periodical charitable alms. The means of relief must be permanent and self-sustaining instead of self-consuming—not only corrective but preventive. We repeat that alms are but an alleviation of suffering, never an eradication of evil; a dressing of wounds, never a preventive of blows. It is true the destitute have claims upon society which cannot, ought not to be resisted; but are those claims most beneficially and successfully met by idly feeding the body and starving the soul by neglecting the mind and morals; is it not rather

uring a viper that will afterward inflict poisonous wounds upon the benefactor? Work is the only creative source of supply; to make it productive it must be directed by knowledge; knowledge creates work, diversifies and perfects it; the most beneficial alms-giving is to store the mind with useful knowledge, moral principles, and industrial capacities; to accomplish this the body must be fed and clothed; it is useless to think of schooling hungry, half clad children in Louisville. Bodies that have to be fed by charity have hands that can work to help to feed them; give knowledge to the minds, and the hands will cheerfully perform the task. Still the destitute must not be left to perish; they must be fed and clothed, and housed and warmed. These benefits furnished them, they are prepared to receive with profit the nobler charity in means for moral, intellectual, and industrial improvement. None but hard and sordid natures can, with the wretchedness of ignorance and the walls of want around them, refuse to aid in the work of effecting this permanent good. Without increasing the ability for industrial production and for meeting the demands of society, the more we give the more we may continue to give. Were a man with a million to gradually give it all to the poor around him, the result would be that in his circle he would double the number of the poor. Increase of alms increases poverty and immorality by decreasing self-respect and self-reliance. The more this generation gives in alms to relieve the sufferings of the poor without elevating their moral, intellectual, and industrial condition, the more the net will have to give. So it has proven here, and so it has proven elsewhere.

To give to individual sufferers is humane and dutiful, yet what a meager short-coming service it is in comparison to the implanting of principles, and the imparting of qualifications that will so advance the general good as to prevent and forestall individual suffering. If to help one man be a good deed, the goodness is increased a thousand fold by imparting the ability to a thousand to help themselves above want. The excellence of deeds and principles is in their generosity; that is the best which gives the most to most men. The domestic affections, sweet and holy and imperative as they are, run but short distances. We cannot diversify and enlarge them by the finiteness of their nature they play in a small fixed circle. But when from family affections we expand to broad, humane, Christian affections, what an upraising and extending of the field! Instead of a score or two, our love, through wise provisions and generous institutions, may warm and exalt millions. This too little cultivated field lies languidly at our own doors—the suffering multitude are around us. Amidst the ills which ignorance, idleness, and vice generate the genius of humanity sends forth her entreaties, commingling with the outpouring sympathies of Christian love, supplicating society for the seminal potency of the home, the school, and the workshop to emancipate the young pensioners of charity from the dreary abodes of ignorance, and by their combined influence shed upon their future pathway of life the sunshine of joyous plenty; while their benignant beams would be diffused over the gloomy prospects of the unemployed laborer through the certainty of work.

We leave this interesting theme so full of pleasure to the benevolent mind and of promise for good to oppressed and down-trodden, to consider a few thoughts on other means of relief for those who have been deprived of work. In addition to the proposition of building up an institution for the permanent relief of the poor and the eradication of pauperism, a work in which they could be most appropriately employed, both in the erection of the buildings and the labors of the workshops, we would suggest the raising of an associated benevolent fund for sustaining the manufacturing branches which have been compelled to stop or narrow in, and enable them to continue their usual number of laborers. It is a much wiser and more economical policy for the rich to unite in raising such a fund to employ the poor than to be forced to support the operatives by charity; for in times of such extremity those that have must supply those that have not. The poor man, whose capital of labor is destroyed by the abuse of money capital by those who control it, has a right founded in justice as well as humanity to be provided for until the correction of the evil he has had no agency in producing restores to him his privileges—a right he will maintain by force when hunger demands it. Let the benevolent furnish winter clothing to the poor at what it will cost by buying cloth at wholesale prices and employing the tailors and seamstresses to make it up, who have been turned out of employ, paying them the usual prices or at a higher rate. The poor have provisions enough to endure any sufferings to bear besides the scourge of the retailer's per cent; and in such a time as this no one should exact profit of the poor. The clothing if not bought by the poor would be worth the cost, and the capital invested would not be exhausted or lost. Bread, meat, vegetables, sugar, coffee, soap, candles, and coal furnished at cost prices would afford great relief to the poor and not exhaust the fund. During the last winter avarice fattened from the miseries of the poor, and charity was forced to pay tax on almost its insatiable cravings; the benevolent aims for the relief of the poor during the ensuing winter should guard against such execrable extortion by securing to them the opportunity of buying at cost prices all the necessities of life.

The Monodaphnia Society has a subscription of stock of near a thousand dollars, payable on demand, all in small sums. Of this amount over and above its indebtedness, near a hundred dollars has been paid, and is in the hands of the agent; let the remainder be collected, and with the sum in the hands of the agent, be paid to the treasurer, and let others subscribe and pay a sufficient amount to furnish supplies to the poor at cost prices during the winter. This would leave the fund in the hands of the Relief Employment Society exclusively for the benefit of the destitute, and might facilitate their operations; and more good would be done by giving the destitute the benefit of both funds, and also giving relief to the poor that have been deprived of work, without charity. The articles, if judiciously purchased, would be worth the cost if not sold to the poor, and the money would be perpetually invested at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in tuition for purposes of industrial education. The relief of human suffering being one of the legitimate objects of the charter, the fund thus accumulated could be appropriately used in the manner proposed for the relief of the poor during the winter without diminution, and subsequently applied for the higher and broader object of industrial education. Let a public meeting be called for the relief of the poor, and let this with other propositions be considered. If there should be other suggestions more feasible and likely to accomplish the object, let them be adopted; but there be any objections to this proposition let them be stated, and let there be a united effort for providing some means of permanent relief, not only in furnishing supplies but for lifting the poor from degradation to the level of social and religious privileges, and dry up this eternal drain upon the pockets of the charitable.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1857.

Day of month.	Morning.	10 o'clock P. M.	Evening.	Mean temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-gauge.	Course of wind.	Remarks.
1	50	73	67	63	29.50		S. W. l'y.	Variable.
2	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
3	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
4	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
5	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
6	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
7	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
8	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
9	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
10	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
11	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
12	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
13	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
14	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
15	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
16	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
17	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
18	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
19	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
20	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
21	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
22	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
23	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
24	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
25	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
26	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
27	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
28	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
29	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
30	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.
31	55	69	63	62	29.45		S. S. W.	Cloudy.

ITEMS.

Swimming is a passion with the ladies of Paris, and a sensible one, too. The Parisian belles are all diving-bells.

Snoring is the spontaneous escape of those malignant feelings which the sleeper has not time to vent when awake.

Hoarding Bank Bills.—The New York Post tells the following:

"Mr. John Cone, who resides near Haddam, Conn., appeared at the counter of the Middletown Bank some days since with \$1,000 of its bills, demanded the specie and got it. The profit of the bank in the transaction was clear two hundred per cent.—two thousand dollars. The bills were paid to John in 1835, and he carefully wrapped them in naphtha, where they have remained ever since. He returned to the bank pinned up in the same slips that he received with the same marks. The savings bank interest would have been nearly \$2,000."

Habits are as easy caught as birds. Let a circus arrive in town and in less than a week half the boys in town will be throwing sunsets and breaking their necks over an empty mackerel barrel.

Crops in Virginia.—The farmers of Prince George county, Virginia, are gathering in their crops of corn, and they all unite in saying that they have not realized such an enormous yield for many years. Tobacco crops are not as good as was anticipated. The planters could not obtain plants soon enough for the tobacco to escape the early frosts which have already appeared. The hail injured the crop to some extent, and the depredations committed by the